CAROLINA OBSERVER.

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BY EDWARD J. HALE,

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Mansion Hotel.

MRS. BARGE

Begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has taken that well known House, the *MANSION HOTEL, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. Carolina*, and has it now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

This extensive Establishment has been recently much improved, and is well furnished. The Public Rooms, Chambers and Parlors for private Families, are airy and pleasantly situated, and Travellers may expect all that privacy and quiet in this House which they could obtain in private lodgings.



Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for Stage Passengers, and Families private conveyances. The TABLE and BAR will be furnished with the best that can be procured. Good Stables, well stored with every thing necessary for the convenience and satisfaction of Travellers, and under the management of careful Ostlers, and with Out lots adjoining, are attached to the Hotel.

A READING ROOM and BATHS, warm or cold, are also attached to the Establishment.

Mrs. BARGE hopes for a continuance of that kind patronage which she has always received from the public. She hopes to merit an increase of it, from the superiority of her present establishment, from her increased desire to accommodate her friends and the public, at the very moderate charges which she will make.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1830. 83tf.

Regimental Orders,

FAYETTEVILLE, JULY 3, 1830.

WARREN WINSLOW has been appointed Quarter Master of the Regiment of Artillery in the State of No. Carolina, with the rank of Lieutenant.

JOHN W. HUSKE has been appointed Paymaster of the Regiment of Artillery of the State of North Carolina, with the rank of Lieutenant, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Col. S. T. Hawley,
ROBERT COCHRAN, Jr., *Adjutant.*

BOOKS & STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY, which he will sell very low for cash.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, July 5, 1830. 83-2w.

A good Cow wanted.

Apply at this office.

July 8, 1830.

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,

Petersburg 5th July, 1830.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY, 12th Class.

Draws on Saturday, 17th inst., in Philadelphia.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

	20,000	Dollars,
	10,000	Dollars,
	3,500	Dollars,
	1,505	Dollars,
5 prizes of	1,000	Dollars,
5 do	500	Dollars,
5 do	400	Dollars,
10 do	300	Dollars,
10 do	200	Dollars,
35 do	100	Dollars, &c. &c.

Tickets $5, *Halves* $2 50, *Quarters* 1 25

Orders enclosing the cash or prize tickets will meet with the same attention as if on personal application. Address to

B. W. HEWSON—Petersburg.

The cash will be paid for all Prizes as soon as drawn.

B. W. HEWSON.

Fire Proof House Covering.

WE have hereby appointed and empowered Mr. JAMES MARTINE of Fayetteville, to cover houses with tin plate, sheet iron, or zinc, on Mr. Richard Walden's patent improved plan of covering, which has a decided adantage over all other methods of fire proof covering, deserves public patronage. On this plan the builder saves very considerably in the strength of timbers and framing; a slate roof requires the strength of timbers well framed in order to bear the weight. In a tin roof, there being no comparative weight, half the strength of timbers and framing is sufficient. This plan is peculiarly adapted to public buildings—on these nothing more being required than to take off the old shingles, knock down the nails and put on the tin; the method of putting on the tin being so perfect that whatever may be the form of the sheeting, in reason, a perfectly water tight as well as fire proof roof is readily secured, that will last, according to the best information on the subject, one hundred years. Another very decided advantage of this method of covering is, that it is not subject to any kind of damage whatever, for, while the tin is on close and smooth, forming the handsomest roof if any in use, it would require the strength of a man to pull one sheet from its position. As to the quality of tin in house covering, it is well known and used in many parts of the world, and believed to be preferable to any kind of fire proof covering except copper. It has however fallen into disuse in some parts of the United States, wholly on account of the manner of its being nailed on the roof, a number of nails being driven through each sheet in such a way as to occasion leaks. On the present plan no nail is driven through the tin, the tin being locked and attached to the roof in such a way as to render it impossible to leak one drop. The public may at once place the most implicit confidence in this mode of fire proof and water proof covering, and from its last, we could produce the best testimony, as it has been on houses ninety-five years and yet keeps good. It has the most decided advantages over all other methods of fire proof covering except one; it is the cheapest of any now in use. We have left certificates in the hands of Mr. Martine from as respectable gentlemen as any in Virginia, setting forth the advantages of this plan.

We have also empowered Mr. Martine to introduce the plan in any part of North Carolina, either allowing any person have the work done by the job, or otherwise selling the patent right for a town in the State Mr. Martine will give the necessary instruction as to the method of turning the tin in putting it on.

BURD & TILDEN.

April 1, 1830. 82tf.

Blanks for sale.

Private Boarding School.

THE exercises in the Subscriber's School, within a mile and a half of Hillsborough, will terminate on Thursday the 3d of June, and be resumed on Thursday the 8th of July next. Eight or ten more pupils would be received. Terms, 65 dollars per Session, paid in advance.

J. WITHERSPOON.

Hillsborough, June 1st. 79-6w

BOOKS,

Suitable for Sunday School Libraries, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received on commission, a supply of Books adapted to Sunday School Libraries, and for presents to youths, which will be sold very low.

ALSO,

Bishop Griswold's Sermons,
Common Prayer Books, with the additional Hymns, some as low as 25 cents,
Buck's Theological Dictionary, at $1 12,
Chalmer's Works,
Bibles, Testaments, &c. &c.

F. J. HALE.

July 1, 1830.

Bishop Ravenscroft's LAST SERMON.

THE last Sermon ever written by Bishop Ravenscroft, being that preached at the consecration of Christ's Church, Raleigh, is for sale at the Observer Office. *June* 24, 1830.

Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c.

15 Hds. prime Porto Rico Sugar,
50 bags green Coffee,
30 barrels Mackerel,
10 demijohns of superior Port Wine,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum, for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

June 24, 1830. 81tf.

Lafayette Bakery.

East end of Mr. McRae's Long Building, in front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years experience in this business, constant attention, the employment of the best materials only, and low prices, will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading here.

☞ Country Merchants will be supplied at the shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine for themselves at his establishment.

EPH'M BOUND.

June 24, 1830. 81 *tf*

Negroes Wanted.

I WILL give the highest cash prices, for *young, likely* NEGROES, say from ten to twenty five years of age. *Fellows* would be preferred, with proper certificates for the New Orleans market.

LEWIS THOMAS.

Fayetteville, N C., June 23, 1830. 81tf.

For Rent,

A *PEW* in the Episcopal Church, in an eligible situation. Apply at this Office.

March 25. 68tf.

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,
For sale by JOHN HUSKE

March 24, 1830. 68*tf*

BOOKS

FOR Sunday Schools and Juvenile Libraries, published by the American Sunday School Union, for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

Fayetteville, May 6. 74tf.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00

E. J. HALE.

JOHN LIPPITT,

COMMISSION AGENT,

HAS just received on consignment, and will sell low for cash or barter,

Hhds. Molasses, (superior)
Bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
Bags Coffee and Pepper,
Do. Filberts and Almonds,
Boxes Chocolate, Soap and Muscatel Raisins,
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Hyson Teas, in 6 and 7 lb. boxes,
Kegs cut Nails,
¼ qr. casks Malaga Wine.
Cheese, Shot, (assorted)
Casks fresh Rice,
Mackarel, No. 3.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

CHEAP PAPER.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

THE Subscriber has just received on commission, from the celebrated Mills of *D. & J. AMES*, a large assortment of Foolscap and Letter Paper, of various qualities, which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, at the OBSERVER OFFICE. A constant supply will be kept on hand. The attention of Merchants is invited.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 15, 1830.

Molasses.

20 Hhds. superior Surrinam MOLASSES,
For sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

February 4, 1830. 16tf

A young man passed through this village, (says the Buffalo Republican) on Sunday week, on his way to Michigan, who measured *six feet nine inches and a half* He was a native of Concord, N. H. On visiting the steam boat Superior, he felt rather disappointed at not finding the berth sufficiently long to accommodate him—a bystander, however, consoled him by remarking, that in case the boat upset, he certainly had the advantage over his fellow passengers, as he might wade ashore.

We mentioned a day or two since, the singular fact of a Choctaw Indian offering himself as a candidate for Congress from the State of Mississippi. According to the laws of that State, the Indians residing within its limits, are entitled to all the privileges of citizenship.

The address of the Choctaw to the voters, as given in the Port Gibson Correspondent, is frank, manly and independent; and this "son of the woods" has given a worthy precedent to other *stump* candidates for similar occasions. It is as follows:—

To the Voters of Mississippi.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I have fought for you, I have been by your own act made a citizen of your state; I am a freeholder, nature my patent. I have been told, that the term "a Roman citizen," was once a passport throughout the world. According to your laws I am an American citizen, the greatest and the purest representative republic that has ever existed. In my youth I was a hunter, in manhood a warrier, I always battled on the side of this republic. My feet now fail in the chase, and my arm can no longer bear the burthen of my bow. While in a state of nature my ambition was alone in the shade—my hopes to be interred in the mounds of my ancestors. But you have awakened new hopes; your laws have for me brightened my prospects. I know no man who has suffered more than myself, whether you or myself, time will tell. I have been told by my white brethren, that the pen of history is impartial, and that in after years, our *forlorn kindred* will have justice and "mercy too."

This, fellow citizens, is a plain talk. Listen, for I have spoken in candor. According to your laws I think that I am qualified for a seat in the councils of a mighty republic, of which the state of Mississippi is a component part; and I could yield to no citizen in point of devotion to the laws and constitution of the same.

If, fellow citizens, after examining my pretensions, and impartially comparing them with others, who will be my opponents, if you vote for me, I will serve you. I have no animosity against any of my white brethren, who enter the list against me; but with Indian sincerity, I wish you would elect me a member to the next Congress of the United States.

MUSHULATUBBA.

Choctaw Nation, 1st April, 1830.

Cotton.—It may appear almost incredible at this day, nevertheless it is true, that so lately as the year 1793, five bags of cotton from the United States of America were advertised in a Liverpool paper to be sold by public auction in *three* lots. There are those yet in active business in N. York who remember when cotton was an article so little understood, that sea island and upland were offered at the same price; and when the late venerable and virtuous Jay made his celebrated treaty with Britain, he did not know that cotton was the produce of the States. What a striking contrast within the compass of less than half a century!!

DUELLING.

Every petty quarrel must now-a-days be decided in the field. All ranks fight. It seems as if a military mania pervaded every class of men. The hero of Waterloo fought lately, and dared to infringe the laws. Two writers' clerks lately exchanged a challenge and acceptance. A country distiller and grocer, not above 20 miles from the metropolis, did the same; one only, however, went to the field, and not finding his antagonist there, fired off his pistol at a passing wood-pigeon, and returned in triumph. Two poulterers exchanged shots last week—quarriers have been heard talking of throwing squibs at one another out of their match-powder; nay, the very coal heavers over their cups, have been heard to boast that they can defy the police, by measuring off in their subterranean dens—in short, the word Duel is now perfectly understood by every urchin at school, and is often in their mouths as "household;" and how can it be otherwise, since not a week passes but the columns of the public papers are bloated with the foul stain of honorable murder. The ancient Greeks and Romans never fought duels—among them single combat was never practised, except between rival princes, to save a greater effusion of blood; this only against the enemies of their country. The story of T. Pulfio and L. Varenus, in Cæsar's Commentaries, is familiar to every scholar. But the following anecdote will do more than a thousand sage advices to show the light in which one of the bravest that ever lived viewed this fashionable, gentleman like, and honorable mode of deciding quarrels, and acquiring the reputation of brave:—A young booby of an officer, having just joined at head quarters, was informed by some of his messmates, that if he did not signalize himself by fighting some man of known courage, he would soon be despised in the regiment. On his way to Antwerp, where the corps was lying, he had the good fortune to travel in company with the celebrated Duke of Guise, who, with his usual benevolence, offered to take care of him, whither they were going, which he accordingly did, and then took leave of him. The raw soldier told his gasconading brethren that he knew no one but Co. Guise; and to him he was indebted for many civilities. That made no difference, they said, in these cases; the Colonel was the first man in the world, as every body knew his bravery. The young officer soon afterwards met the Colonel walking up and down in the coffee house, and in a half hesitating manner began to tell him how much he had been obliged to him, and how sensible he was of his kindness. "Sir," replied Guise, "I have done my duty to you and no more." "But Colonel," added the other, faultering, "I must fight some gentleman of known courage, and who has killed several persons, and that nobody——." "Oh, oh, sir," replied the Colonel, "your friends do me too much honor; but there is a gentleman," showing him a fierce looking black fellow, who was sitting at one of the tables, "who has killed half the regiment." Upon this, the tyro approached the man of death, and proceeded to tell him that he was well informed of his bravery, for that reason he must fight him. "Who, me, sir?" replied the gentleman, "why I am an apothecary." The sum of the whole then is, that every man will find, if he takes the pains to examine the grounds of dispute, that he might have avoided them with the smallest injury possible to his reputation, for it is always some silly display, either of vanity or pride, that gives occasion to duels.—*Edinburgh Eve. Post.*

FROM THE RUTHERFORD SPECTATOR.

In looking over our exchange papers we find almost every one speaking in terms of praise, of its own happy and healthy location; as possessing all that tends to make life agreeable—a cool and happy retreat from the burning sun of the South and its pestilential fogs and vapours. We hear of the Table Rock, of Greenville—the Catawba Springs, of Lincoln—the Warm Springs, of Buncombe, commended as being the Elysium to which many are striving to attain. But nothing is said of Rutherford, which possesses natural scenery, not inferior to any in the Union, and as much good health as any spot on the globe Situated at a distance from the sea, that the night breezes which sweep across the low countries, bearing the damps of the marshes, do not reach us; in a region bordered by the Blue Ridge, abundant in pure waters, which gush from the base of almost every hill, and occupying, as it were, a medium space, between the autumnal bilious epidemics, immediately South of us, and the slow and lingering typhus, a little further North; with a climate mild and equal, and not subject to those sudden transitions in the atmosphere from heat to cold, and from dryness to moisture, which are productive of a long catalogue of diseases. We look upon the discovery of a Chalybeate Spring in this neighborhood, as another inducement to lead the valetudinarian as well as men of pleasure into this county. This spring which only of late is becoming generally known, is already attracting considerable attention, and all those who have visited it are favorably impressed with its valuable properties. We are promised a further and full analysis of this water, when a proper apparatus and suitable tests or reagents can be obtained, which we have no doubt, will detect other saline ingredients which add to its medical qualities. The spring is situate on the post road leading from this place to Murraysville, and is easily accessible to all who may desire to examine it either from curiosity or for the benefit of its medical properties. To admirers of the grand and picturesque in nature's works, no place can, perhaps, afford greater satisfaction than a visit to scenes which on all sides meet the eye, in passing the Hickory-Nut Gap Road, between this place and Asheville. Among the most striking objects are, the high and beautiful Falls of a small creek over a precipice, almost entirely uninterrupted, a distance of twelve hundred feet, which when it reaches the bottom falls only in spray. Nor is this the only object worthy the attention of the curious.—The Falls of Horse Creek, on the Tryon mountain, in the southwestern part of this county, are hardly less remarkable. The distance of the fall is not so great but the creek is larger. This mountain is historically known as the place of the encampment of Governor Tryon and Gen. Rutherford, during the Revolutionary war. Already does the bustle of our town indicate a state of prosperity, and the arrival of many strangers, from different parts of the Union, bear conclusive evidence of the attractive inducements of this region.

The Drunkard's Mirror.—A man in Maryland who was addicted to drunkenness, hearing an uproar in his kitchen one evening, felt the curiosity to step without noise, to the door, to know what was the matter, when he beheld his servants indulging the most unbounded roars of laughter, at a couple of negro boys, who were mimicking himself in his drunken fits—showing how he reeled and staggered—how he looked and nodded, and hiccuped and tumbled.—The picture which these children of nature drew of him, and which had filled the rest with so much merriment, struck him so forcibly that he became a perfectly sober man, to the unspeakable joy of his wife and children.

The University.—The University of Oxford contains a total of 5259 membes; Cambridge, 5263.

EXTRACT FROM A CENSUS DIALOGUE.

Census man.—But who is the head of the family?

Mrs. O'Flynn. Och! bless ye, honey—its all head and no head—they're all for themselves.

Census man. How many are there in your family?

Mrs. O'Flynn. Is it that you wish to know? If you've got a piece of chalk, I'll tell ye, sir, in the twinkling of a bed-post. Let me see—there's Luke Laney, and his gang of waddlers, that's fourteen; there's Paddy O'Rourke, his wife, and twelve children—there's John McGoggles, the well digger, and Jemmy O'Reilley, the bog trotter; there's my seven darters with their husbands, and betwixt them, twenty-seven as sweet little ones as you'd wish to place your own ugly eyes upon—there's myself and Teddy, and our five sons, with their wives and twenty three young 'ns—besides six lodgers and fourteen boarders.

Strange attempt at Murder.—A few nights since, as one of the Officers of the Customs of this district was about retiring to bed, in one of our public houses, he was alarmed by the report of a musket or pistol, apparently very near him, the ball of which grazed his head, knocked him over, and put out his light. He hallooed murder! murder! lustily, which brought the landlord and others to his rescue. They could perceive no one in the room but the wounded man, neither could they smell the powder; but he still vociferated that he was wounded, and calling their attention to the *blood* that was trickling down his face. The assassin was at last discovered secreted in the bar-room, and proved to be a—*ginger beer bottle*, that, by the aid of a warm day, had worked its contents up to the desperate resolution of attempting the life of a worthy man. It is needless to add, that it was the cork that hit him, and what he supposed blood, was the beer that so unceremoniously followed the cork.—*Eastport paper.*

New York, June 29.

Yesterday the furniture and other moveables of the late Mr. B. Skaats, for some years keeper of the City Hall, were sold at auction. Among other articles put up for sale, was a shilling, with an inscription of this tenor, "Always pay your debts, and while you keep this, you will never want a shilling." The coin was presented to Mr. Skaats on the day of his birth by his grandfather. A hole was pierced in it, through which a string was passed, and tied to the finger of the infant. Mr. Skaats kept the gift through a long life of seventy-seven years, during which time he was never in want of a shilling. What is still more to his honor, he attended also to the other part of the motto, and found the good effects of the punctuality and honesty it enjoins, for at his death he was possessed of considerabe property. At the sale of the shilling in question, instead of being up with some other old coins and medals belonging to the deceased, it was offered separate by the auctioneer. A tolerably brisk bidding ensued, and finally it was knocked down at three shillings and nine pence.—This is about 4 per cent. on the principal, a pretty fair rate for money so long invested; so that nothing was lost on that score. We do not know that we ever heard of a shilling turned to better account.—There are numbers of men in the community, estimable in other respects, who have a bad habit of not paying their debts, probably for the want of some such constant admonition, as that given to Mr. Skaats by his worthy ancestor. Perhaps they might procure a fac simile of the inscription.—*Ev. Post.*

AN ECCENTRIC.

Among nature's caricatures, (and many lament that this harmless work of the goddess is no longer extant,) was Mr. Cuzzins, a gentleman well known in London, of small but independent fortune. He volunteered sundry ludicrous hardships; he encountered many farcical pains to gratify his dry humour with an internal smile; for while his own muscles were immovable, he extorted bursts of laughter by his eccentricity. Among the absolute facts recorded of him, it is notorious that he slept every night throughout a whole week, in the month of May, on Primrose-hill, to enjoy the open air, and was afterwards, from whim, without necessity, a most conscientious waterman to the hackney-coach horses, and then a faithful waiter to a publican. He was six months in a silent mood, during which time he was never known to exchange a syllable with his most intimate friends, but carried a slate before him to write answers to any questions that might be put to him. This mode of conversation if more generally known, might perhaps be adopted by some deep oratorical politicians, who might find it convenient, now and then, for the sake of consistency, to rub out one assertion before they broached another. Sometimes he would stalk about with an enormous cocked hat, large paper ruffles, a jack chain round his neck, a sword by his side, and his head shaved; while thus accoutered he observed a notice over a shopkeeper's window, signifying that "he bored ladies' ears;" he stalked into the shop, the man was frightened and jumped over the counter, Mr. Cuzzins jumped after him, the shopkeeper squatted down, trembling on a low stool, and he sat frowning on a high chair beside him. He took two oyster shells from his pocket which contained a quantity of salt. "Friend," says he "take a pinch of snuff directly: let it be a large one!" The terrified shopkeeper obeyed, and crammed his nostrils with a handfull of bay salt, instead of powdered tobacco. Says Cuzzins, "If you sneeze, God bless you; but if ever I hear of your boring ladies' ears again, blame me if I don't make you take a pound of this every morning." He marched majestically out of the shop; and as the man instantly took down his board, he never repeated his visit. "I want a new dress," says Cuzzins to a tailor. "Yes, your honor," says snip, "measure you directly." "Put up your measure," says Cuzzins, "and pull out your shears: cut the skirts of my coat into stripes, and sew them on my waistcoat, breeches, and stockings." When the tailor had finished his job, and the customer was equipped, he proceeded to Charing-cross, and was shaved before a crowd of admirers, under King Charles on horseback. During a severe frost he went to a Coffee-house in Bath, dressed in a complete suit of nankeen, ordered a decanter of cold water, which he poured over his head, over his clothes, and into his shoes; he then called for a cup of coffee, eggs and spinnage, the *Philadelphia Mercury*, two pipes, half a lemon, and a Welsh rabbit. The frequenters of the house, grave and worthy citizens of Bath, were astonished.—"Bring me," says he to the landlord, for he would suffer no one but the landlord to wait upon him, "bring me the boot-jack, for I want to pull off my shoes; and I'll thank you, sir, for the Bible, a pint of vinegar, a paper of pins, and some barley-sugar." The landlord grinned and stood still "Gentlemen," says Cuzzins, addressing the company with great emphasis, "I ask this man very civilly for the boot-jack, a pint of vinegar, a paper of pins, and some barley-sugar, and the booby laughs at me; but I may be hasty; the things I demand, though common in Wiltshire, may not have penetrated into this country. Let him bring me," and he sat down very *coolly*, "let him bring me, after I am in bed, a dish of fried milestones, with a warming-pan, cold without sugar, and I shall be satisfied." He then opened his portmanteau, which he had brought under his arm, put on six shirts over his suit of nankeen, bowed with great dignity to the company, ordered his bed to be sprinkled with saw-dust, and took his leave for the night.

Angelo's Reminiscences.

Nearly a hundred persons were poisoned at New Hamburg, N. Y. lately, by drinking from a cask of beer which contained some noxious ingredient. 2 or 3 had died.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New York, July 6.

By the Silas Richards, from Liverpool, we have London papers to the 23d ult. inclusive, and Liverpool of the 24th.

The Sovereign's health was still the principal topic, and it seems pretty generally conceded by the newspapers—and our private advices are to the same effect—that the late rally, which was for a time so flattering, cannot be relied on as indicative of eventual recovery.

Markets for corn and cotton were both a little *lower*.

From our Correspondent.—The King's health continues to be the principal topic of conversation in the city, where as little hope as ever still prevails of his Majesty recovering perfectly from his disorder.

From the Globe.—The latest accounts from Windsor, through an authentic source, are not of the most cheering character.—His Majesty is certainly much better, as compared with his state at one period last week; but we regret to find that confident hopes of permanent recovery are not entertained.

An express from Paris, says the Courier of 21st May, has arrived with accounts to Wednesday evening. In regard to the Expedition they bring the following Telegraphic Despatch.

Toulon, May 18—Half past 2.

Admiral Duperre to his Excellency the Minister of Marine and the Colonies—

The fleet is ready to sail—every thing is embarked, both men and *materiel*.

The first division of the fleet takes advantage of a light breeze to make sail. The movement has thus commenced.

Gazette de France.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—*May 22.*

The import this week is not less than 38424 bags, and the sales are 10100 bags, at a decline of fully 1-8d. per lb., viz: 190 Sea Islands at 13d. to 16d.; 40 stained do at 8d. to 9d.; 3500 Boweds at 6¼d. to 7 1-8d.; 1400 Orleans at 6 3-8d. to 8½d.; 1820 Alabamas, Mobiles, &c. at 6¼d. to 7 1-8d.; &c.

May 22 Evening.—The sales this day exceed 2900 bags at previous rates.

Mexico—Cuba—Texas.—A debate of considerable interest to this country occurred on the 20th ult. in the British House of Commons, respecting the condition of Mexico, and the future efforts of Spain to reconquer it. Incidentally the condition of Cuba, and the imputed pretensions of this country upon Texas—pretensions, however, which Sir R. Peel explicitly stated were disavowed by the American Minister in London, Mr. McLane, were spoken of; and the opinions of Mr. Jefferson were largely quoted by Mr. Huskisson, as showing a settled and far-reaching purpose on the part of the American Government to acquire the complete command of the waters of the Gulf of Mexico.—*N. Y. Amer.*

A short time since, in a church yard in Herefordshire, England, were written on a grave rail the following lines:—

Remember me as you pass by,
As you are now so once was I;
As I am now so you must be,
Therefore prepare to follow me.

Underneath these lines some one wrote in blue paint:

To follow you I'm not content,
Unless I know what course you went.

Boston, June 30, 1830.

Comfort for Smugglers.—We were informed yesterday that a parcel of cloths were stopped at our custom house last week, invoiced 50 per cent. below what they were adjudged to have cost in England. They were carried up to the next higher minimum, and the legal penalty of 50 per cent. on the amount of duties was imposed.—Had these cloths been entered since the passage of the late law for protecting the revenue, they would have been forfeited.—We have not heard the precise quantity stated, but our informant believed there were five bales; and if the whole were subjected to the penalty, it would make a difference to the owner of seven or eight hundred dollars.—*Courier.*

Pickpockets.—A gentleman, named Anthony Squire, of Chenango county, N Y., who arrived in this city yesterday morning, from Baltimore, was robbed on his passage from Philadelphia in one of the steamboats, of thirty-two $100 bills on the United States Branch Bank at Baltimore. It appears the gentleman had put the notes encased in a glove into his watch-fob, and lay down to sleep; in the morning when he awoke, he felt the parcel in the fob in the same undisturbed state, he believed, as it was when he lay down: but soon after his arrival in the city, having occasion to change one of the bills, he discovered that the glove had been abstracted, the notes removed from it, and found substituted for them a neat roll of waste paper, the whole as carefully replaced, as if it had not been at all disturbed.—*N. Y. Courier.*

We learn that the hail storm of Monday, the 28th ult. was most tremendous on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, destroying in some places every hope of harvest. Whole fields of wheat were literally cut down, and rendered unfit for gathering.—Such was the size of the hail, that a very large number of cattle were killed, and many others maimed.—*U. S. Gazette.*

From a list published in the New York papers, we learn that the number of Steamboats on the North River is twenty-six; the number on the East River fourteen; on the Southern waters of the State of New York, including the Bay and Harbor, thirteen.—To which may be added twelve Steamboats employed on the different Ferries from the city, making a total of sixty-four boats, besides two that are building, and designed, it is said, for the Flushing and Shrewsbury routes.

South Carolina.—The late Anniversary, and the Dinner given to Col. Drayton and Mr. Hayne, in Charleston, have afforded the people of South Carolina an opportunity of expressing their sentiments upon the subjects of the Tariff, Nullification, Disunion, &c.—And it gives us real pleasure to state, that though the Tariff is universally denounced, the people are very far from being united in favor of either of the expedients proposed to rid themselves of it. Among several hundred Toasts upon these subjects, a few are for Disunion, many for Nullification, and not a few against both. The Governor of the State made a long speech, at Camden, which he concluded with the following Toast:

"The revolutionary principle consecrated by the Fourth of July, 1776—the right to rebel against an unjust government."

At the great Dinner in Charleston, six hundred persons being present, the following Toast complimentary to Col. Drayton, was given:

William Drayton.—Able, faithful and eloquent. South Carolina cherishes him as a son disciplined in her best schools of chivalry and honor—With devoted firmness he has pursued the dictates of his conscience in opposition to the request of a respected portion of his constituents—we honor him for his independence.

Col. Drayton then rose and delivered the following admirable speech:

Fellow-Citizens—Accept my grateful thanks for the approbation which you have been pleased to express of my public conduct, and of the motives by which it has been directed. At all times I earnestly seek to learn the sentiments of my constituents.—They are entitled to all the services which I can render them; and to require, as a general rule, that in rendering those services, I should conform to their wishes; but, whenever, after mature deliberation, I have arrived at the conclusion, that I cannot comply with them without violating my official oath, or the principles of moral right; whenever the question arises between my conscience and the will of my constituents, that question must be solved by my duty to my God. This opinion I have so frequently uttered, that I have every reason to believe, that a majority of those whom I represent, are acquainted with it.—Should I be mistaken, I gladly avail myself of this occasion to declare it. Political errors I may often have committed. With the concealment of my political principles, no one can, justly, charge me.

The topics most interesting to South Carolina, to which I have lately given my attention in Congress, are the Tariff and what are termed "Internal Improvements." It being well known, that I consider the law imposing duties upon imports for the exclusive benefit of the domestic manufacturer, to be unconstitutional and deeply injurious to the great mass of the community; and that I regard "Internal Improvements" as they have long been acted upon, to be attended with a wasteful and ruinous expenditure of the public treasure for private purposes, and to be at variance with the spirit of the federal compact, I shall not now enter into a discussion of these subjects, but confine myself to a brief examination of the consequences which have flowed from them. An excitement growing out of these subjects, more especially out of the first of them, has pervaded all parts of our State, and has made so profound an impression upon the public mind, as almost to absorb every other political consideration. Our citizens, suffering under an Act, which a great majority of them believe to be unconstitutional, have naturally been led to deliberate upon the steps which ought to be taken, under circumstances so critical and momentous. Of the expedients proposed, that which seems most generally to be relied upon, is, through the medium of the Legislature, or of a convention chosen by the people, to nullify the obnoxious law, or in other words, to declare it to be unconstitutional, and to absolve our citizens from obedience to it, unless a contrary decision should be pronounced by three-fourths of the Legislatures of the several States, or by convention of the people, in the same number of the States. Those who recommend this course are sanguine in their expectations of its efficacy. They assert that a sovereign State, under its reserved rights, can *constitutionally*, resort to it, and that by no other means can the Union be preserved. If by any process of reasoning, of which I am capable: if by any lights which I could derive from intellects far superior to mine, I could accord in these views and inferences, I should rejoice to do so; for no one condemns more than myself, the principle of the existing Tariff, or more deprecates its baleful effects. Nevertheless, after anxious and painful meditation, directed by every motive which ought to influence a lover of his country's reputation and prosperity, I cannot perceive any substantial distinction between the abrogation of a law of Congress, by a State, and the separation of that State, from the Union. When an Act of Congress has been passed, in its customary forms, until repealed by the body enacting it, or decided to be invalid by the Federal Judiciary, it becomes the law of the land. The President of the United States is compelled, by his oath of office, to enforce it, unless, perhaps, he should be satisfied of its unconstitutionality, which is not the opinion of President Jackson, as to the Tariff of 1828. Should then the President, or the mandate of the Federal Court, direct it to be carried into execution, it could not be resisted by us, excepting upon the ground, that our State had withdrawn from the federation, or by the exercise of force. The first alternative would be, ipso facto, a severance of this State from the Union. The second would be an appeal to arms, the ultima ratio reipublicæ.

Let me not be misconceived. I am not the advocate of passive obedience and non-resistance. In the ordinary administration of affairs, the assertion of the right of the majority to bind the people, is a mere truism; but a majority, as well as a minority, may be a faction; and where the legislature is accused of usurpation, or corruption, or oppression, to contend that the will of a prevailing majority should alone be evidence of the legality of their proceedings, would render hopeless all possibility of relief. A crisis might arise, when the bonds of the union ought to be broken. The right of the State to *secede* from the Union, I, unqualifiedly, concede; but so long as she *belongs* to it, if she be not bound by its laws, the monstrous anomalies would exist, of a government whose acts were not obligatory upon its citizens; and of a State constituting one of the members of the Union, whilst denying the authority of its laws.

I am not unaware of the conviction of many, that the consequences anticipated by me, would not follow from a nullification of the tariff-act, in the mode which has been mentioned—that, on the contrary, the repeal of the law would be insured by so vigorous a resolution. To those who are under this conviction, I would submit, that it is founded upon the supposed weakness of their opponents—a position as false and dangerous in politics as it is in war, and utterly unworthy of the high-minded freemen of South Carolina. Unless a majority of the people of the United States were persuaded, that their interests were advanced by the mis-called "American System," it would never have been imposed upon us by successive Congresses, from 1816 to 1830. Is it probable, that this majority, stimulated by the lust of avarice, and sustained by the arm of power, would yield to the legislation, or to the menaces of a single State?

It might be asked of me, whether I would recommend silence and inactivity amidst the wrongs with which we are afflicted. My answer is—No. What can, constitutionally, be done by the legislature, ought to be done by it. Through Congress, and the Press, and communications with those States whose cause is common with ours, every possible exertion should be made, to dispel the delusion, under which the people labour, as to the true character of an unconstitutional law, which fetters our industry, cripples our commerce, and taxes the many for the benefit of the few. All are injured by it, excepting the manufacturers: and although they, when combined, can carry the majority with them, yet recent events strongly indicate, that by attacking the Tariff, in detail, we may bring it back to those principles from which it ought never to have departed.

Should the efforts which I have suggested, fail of success—should the law we complain of, remain unrepealed upon our statute-book—we should then enquire, whether a recurrence to the remedy which I have adverted to, would not be worse than the malady which it professes to cure—whether its certain consequence would not be dis-union—whether disunion would not be fraught with more disastrous results than the provisions of the act—whether it would not create a division in our own State, producing that direst of national calamities—civil war. After pondering dispassionately and profoundly upon these questions, we are bound by every social and moral duty, to select the least of the evils presented to us. For my own part, I feel no hesitation in avowing, that I should regard the separation of South Carolina from the Union, as incalculably more to be deplored, than the existence of the law which we condemn.

I have thus, fellow-citizens, communicated to you my sentiments upon an all-engrossing subject. When I look around me and see many to whom I am united by the ties of blood—many who are my valued personal friends—and some, with whom I have acted, harmoniously, in political struggles, I am unable to convey an adequate idea, in words, of the pain which I feel, in expressing opinions which I believe to be at variance with theirs. I have, nevertheless, done this violence to myself, from the conviction, that in times of public excitement, the opinions of no citizen should be concealed; and because my constituents have the right to know my thoughts, in order that they may determine whether I am worthy to represent them. I most willingly submit myself to their verdict, confident, and I trust not vainly so, that they will give me credit for having fully, candidly and fearlessly, spoken from the dictates of my heart.

Mr. President, the colours floating around these walls, have suggested to me a toast, which I beg leave to offer, instead of the one which I had prepared for this meeting.

"May our star-spangled banner, so often, triumphantly, unfurled upon the ocean, and the land, ever waive, with undiminished lustre, over free, sovereign and *united* States."

A Toast complimentary to General Hayne having been given, he rose and made a long speech, of different tenor from Col. Drayton's, as the following concluding paragraphs will show.

"But I have trespassed, Gentlemen, too long upon your patience, and must hasten to a close. Let me say, then, in conclusion, that I do conscientiously believe, that the assertion of the principles I have vindicated, is essential to the great cause of State Rights, though I believe the abandonment by South Carolina of the grounds solemnly assumed and repeatedly avowed by our legislature, will amount to an unconditional surrender of those principles. I wish not to be understood as indicating any particular course as proper to be pursued by the State at this time, and under existing circumstances. As one of the representatives of South Carolina, I have at all times strenuously advocated these principles, and to the best of my ability, faithfully maintained the rights and interests confided to my care. Further than this, I have not felt myself authorized to go; to the people, and to them alone, it belongs to decide, both now and at all times hereafter, how far and how long it is their interest or their duty to submit to acts of the Federal Government, which all feel to be a violation of their constitutional rights. For my single self, I am free to declare that I cherish a sincere and ardent devotion to the Union, and that to preserve it inviolate, I would willingly lay down my life. But the union which I revere and which is dear to my heart, is founded on the constitution of my country. It is a constitutional Union, which we are sworn to "*preserve*, protect, and defend." I may be mistaken, fellow-citizens, but I have always believed, that nothing is wanting to secure the success of our cause, but *union at home*—such harmony of feeling and unity of action, as shall carry to the minds of our oppressors *the conviction*, that we are *in earnest*—that we "know our rights, and knowing, dare maintain them." And if, Gentlemen, we are destined to fail, and the *South* is to be drawn down, from that "high and palmy state" of prosperity, dignity, and renown, which she has so long and so proudly occupied—if she is destined to be humbled in the very dust before her oppressors, I shall live and die in the belief, that the calamity will have been brought upon her, because her citizens have not been *true to themselves*—because we have listened to the voice of those who have no common sympathies with us—or who have an interest in perpetuating the abuses under which we suffer, or who from unreasonable apprehensions of imaginary dangers, will have palsied the hearts, and shaken the constancy of their countrymen.

But whatever may be the course of South Carolina, at the present crisis, it is my determination *to stand by her side.* When I shall be found acting with her *revilers*, or enlisted under the banner of her *enemies*, may "my right hand forget its cunning, and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth." It is the soil of Carolina, which has drank up the precious blood of our forefathers shed in her defence; *here* repose the honored bones of my ancestors—it is *here* that I drew my first breath—*here* that I have been kindly fostered in youth, and sustained in manhood, by the generous confidence of my fellow-citizens. It is in the soil of Carolina that the eyes of my children first beheld the light. Bound to you, gentlemen, and to my country, by so many and such endearing ties, *let others desert her* if they *can; let them revile her* if they *will*—I shall stand or fall with *Carolina.* God grant that wisdom and virtue, firmness and patriotism, may preside in her councils, and direct her measures; but should she err, I shall not be the recreant son to join in the exultation of her enemies. I shall cast no reproaches into her teeth—but in adversity as in prosperity—"in weal and in woe—through good report and through evil report—I GO FOR MY COUNTRY."

We select the following from several hundred volunteer toast given at the above dinner.

By Judge E. H. Bay.—The spirit and principles of '98, which once saved our Constitution from the encroachments of the Federal Government. May they again preserve that *sacred charter* from destruction at the present day of peril, and restore it to its primeval splendour.

By Judge Prioleau: The preservation of the Union.—The warmest wish of the patriot's heart—depending on the preservation of the rights of the States, it can only be accomplished by a firm resistance to unconstitutional laws.

By Mr. H. A. Desaussure: The United States—One and inseparable; Disunion their only *irreparable* evil.

By Dr. J. E. B. Finley: Disunion—Our only preservation.

By Mr. W. F. Redding: Our National Standard—Long may it waive in its present unsullied Glory The terror of Tyrants and the proud boast of Freemen.

By Mr. Charles F. Neyle: The State of South Carolina—My I never live to see her submit to Northern usurpation.

By Mr. Wm. Gray: South Carolina and the Tariff—The former must be freed from the latter, peaceably if she can, or by an appeal to arms if she must.

By Mr. A. J. Kennedy: Our wrongs redressed—Our Union preserved.

By Mr. Edward C. Peronneau: The Union, with impartial legislation and equality of taxation, or a Republic South of the Potomac.

By Mr. John J. Alexander: The voice of our fathers in '76—It tells us that resistance to *oppression* was a virtue; *they* triumph'd, and left *us* the legacy of their bright example.

By Mr. Philip Cohen: The friends of the American system and the Colonization Society—In the language of Rolla "they offer us their protection"—Yes! such protection as vultures give to lambs.

By Col. L. Morris: Unanimity to the sons of the South—May reason and not passion be their watchword.

By J. Heilbron: Northern Leeches—They have long fed upon our vitals—*Southern Sugar of lead*, will disgorge them.

By J. D. Emanuel: May our next Legislature convince our Northen brethren, that South Carolina will never consent to be treated as "a sick child."

Mr. McDuffie's Speech.—The Newbern (N. C.) Spectator says:—"We are credibly informed, that there was not a sensible Representative in Congress, who put the least faith in this gentleman's notions about exporters paying the duties. It is a doctrine which owes its origin to Mr. Calhoun, got up for political effect, and adapted to the Southern meridian, to make the South believe, that under the operation of the tariff, they pay three-fourths of the revenue, in proportion to their exports. Even Mr. Cambreleng, whose notions on political economy, are viewed as practical and orthodox, we understand expressed his decided dissent from such reasonings. The fact is, that theories like these, are only calculated to impose on the ignorant and uninformed, who always respect what they cannot understand, and deem mystery and obscurity the test of science."

Gen. Sumter.—A South Carolina paper of the 17th ult. in noticing a trial that took place at Bradford Spring, in Sumter district, contains the following notice of this relic of the Revolution—

"The trial was an interesting one, but a circumstance extraneous to the trial still more excited our feelings—that was the presence of the aged warrior and remarkable patriot, General Sumter, for a few minutes on the second day. We had a strong curiosity to see this venerable Soldier of the Revolution, and we scarcely ever experienced greater gratification than when we pressed the hand which had so often *wielded the sword of Liberty!* The whole assemblage regarded this Chief and Statesman of other days, with a common feeling of admiration, gratitude, and enthusiastic attachment. He is now in his 97th year—has a healthy appearance—moves with activity and firmness of step—mounts his horse and dismounts with great ease, and is entertaining and instructive in conversation."

Information has been received at Boston that the United States' shooner Grampus, having sailed from Cape Haytien, on the 4th of June, spoke, on the night of that day, the brig Kremlin, from Antwerp for St. Jago, from which information was received that a suspicious schooner, having been alongside, had ordered a boat on board; but that the brig, being armed, had kept them off. The Grampus immediately went in pursuit, overtook the schooner, and fired a shot to bring her to; but this was returned; and the Pirate endeavored to escape. She continued firing, until a second broadside from the Grampus disabled her and compelled her to surrender.—She had ten men killed, including the captain, her crew consisting of eighty, with eighty slaves. The Grampus and the Pirate then proceeded to Pensacola.

West Point.—The annual examination of the Cadets at this national school closed about ten days ago. It was satisfactory in an eminent degree to the board of visiters, and creditable to the institution.

The rumors which disappointed malignity has been so busy in circulating relative to the manner in which the affairs, fiscal and others, of this noble establishment are conducted, vanish like the morning mist, before the voice of truth, and the test of full and impartial scrutiny; and each successive year, and every new board of visiters add their testimony, to the merits of the Academic staff, and to the value, in a national point of view, of the school itself.

We annex a list of the Cadets which, according to a regulation for the government of the Military Academy, requiring the names of the most distinguished Cadets, not exceeding five in each class, to be reported for this purpose, at each annual examination, is to be attached to the Army Register:—

Reported at the Examination in June, 1830.

First Class.

1. Alex'r J. Swift,	New York.
2. William E. Basinger,	Georgia.
3. Walter S. Chandler,	Dist. of Columbia.
4. Francis Vinton,	Rhode Island.
5. William N. Pendleton,	Virginia.

Second Class.

1. Roswell Park,	New York
2. James Allen,	North Carolina.
3. Henry Clay,	Kentucky.
4. Richard H. Peyton,	Virginia.
5. William A. Norton,	New York.

Third Class.

1. Robert P. Smith,	Mississippi.
2. Benjamin S Ewell,	New Jersey.
3. George W. Ward,	Massachusetts.
4. Jacob W. Bailey,	Rhode Island.
5. Lewis Howell,	Pennsylvania.

Fourth Class.

1. Frederick A. Smith,	Massachusetts.
2. John H. Allen,	New York.
3. Francis H. Smith,	Virginia.
4. David B. Harris,	Virginia.
5. William H. Sidell,	New York.

*The first class is composed of the cadets who have been four years at the institution, who have graduated this year and commissioned in the army. The second class have served three years, the third class two years, and the fourth class one year.

The population of Albany by the present census exceeds 29000.

In 1820, according to the United States census of that year, the city contained 12,630 inhabitants. It has therefore doubled in a period of ten years.

NORTH CAROLINA
Literary, Scientific & Military Institution.

VISITER'S REPORT.

The undersigned, being that part of the Committee of Visiters, whose convenience enabled them to attend the recent Examination of the Cadets in the North Carolina Literary, Scientific and Military Institution, think it due to Captain Bingham, the Superintendent, and to the public, to make the following REPORT:

The Examination commenced on Monday, the 7th of June, and continued from day to day, until the Friday following; during which time the Cadets underwent an accurate and thorough Examination in the English, French, Latin and Greek languages, and in the various branches of the Mathematics. In all these studies they manifested a proficiency and readiness, to be acquired only by constant application, under the most judicious instruction, and acquitted themselves in a manner that reflected great credit, both on Pupils and Instructors. Notwithstanding the difficulties incident to the commencement of every Institution, they have attained a method and system in their operations, seldom observed in older Establishments. The evening and morning of each day were devoted to Military Exercises, consisting of the elementary School of the Soldier, Company and Battalian Evolutions, in which they moved with a degree of exactness and regularity seldom to be seen among the most accomplished and well drillled soldiers. These exercises are well calculated to promote health and strength, and occupy only such hours of the day as are generally devoted to useless and frivolous amusements. The happy effect upon the appearance of the young men is very perceptible.

The Committee noticed with great pleasure the general demeanor of the Cadets, as marked by rigid observance of order and regularity, almost without a parellel in Academical Institutions. A portion of the Board residing in the immediate vicinity, have had ample opportunities of witnessing their deportment during the session in private times, and in the absence of any unusual incentive to propriety of behaviour, and they have never heard of the smallest interruption of harmony amongst the students themselves, nor in their intercourse with the citizens of the village. No kind of dissipation has been known to exist among them, nor have they been seen, frequenting, or even visiting places, where dissipation or any other species of immorality is practiced. These are facts that speak for themselves and need no comment.

The location of the North Carolina Literary, Scientific and Military Institution in this place, the first of the kind established in the State, is an experiment in which all classes of society are deeply interested. The committee have taken many pains to make themselves acquainted with the plan of instruction pursued here, and to ascertain the success which has attended its incipient operations—The result of their observations and inquiries has been such as to satisfy them that the great ends of Education—the developing and invigorating of the *mental* and *bodily* faculties, and preparing youth for future usefulness, are here judiciously and industriously pursued.

They therefore take pleasure in recommending it to the patronage of the public.

WM. ROBARDS,
JOS. H. BRYAN,
WM. V. TAYLOR,
WM. M. SNEED,
JAS. YOUNG,
RO. B. GILLIAM,
} Committee of Visitation.

Oxford, June 19, 1830.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton.—The only survivor of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence is an object of too much interest not to be affectionately and reverentially remembered on the recurrence of the National Anniversary. In the course of the celebration of the day, every where, therefore we find some allusion to him. We have seen nothing of the sort more appropriate than the following passage on the patriot and beautiful Oration delivered on the occasion by Mr. E. Snowden, of Alexandria, which we have had great pleasure in reading.

"One by one the Patriarchs of the Revolution have rested from their labors. Of the names appended to that paper, CHARLES CARROLL alone remains with us and of us, standing like a solitary pillar in the ancient temple, beautiful in its proportions, untouched, not decayed, by the hand of Time, and by the parting rays of an evening sun lingering and playing around its summit."

From the Salem Gazette.

The eagerness with which office seekers of the present day accomplish their purposes, is well depicted in the following humorous anecdote. "The only distinction is, that as few vacancies happen by death or resignation," the generation of the present time are wiser than their progenitors, and have invented a less precarious and less slow method of doing their business, by what is called a general *removal.*"

Upon the expected death of the King of Spain, in 1758, the duke of Bedford, then chancellor of the Exchequer, gave orders to his servants, that if a messenger arrived by express, even if it was at night, he should immediately be introduced to him; pending this order, a man on horseback knocked furiously at the outer gate about 3 o'clock in the morning; he was instantly admitted and brought to the duke's bed-chamber. "Well, my friend," says the duke, (putting on his stockings) surveying the man splashed all over with mud from top to toe,) "you must have rode hard." "Devilish! never once slept the whole journey." "But you're sure he's dead?" "Oh! most certainly!" "Poor man, he's got out of a troublesome world at last. Pray, when did you leave Madrid?" "Madrid!" says the man in amaze; "Lord! your grace, I never was there in my life." "And where the devil did you come from?" "Why from Richmond in Yorkshire, your grace, and am come express to acquaint you with the death of Sam Dickenson, the exciseman, whose place, you know, your grace promised me at the last election, the moment the breath was out of his body."

FROM THE ALBION, ORLEANS COUNTY, (N. Y.) MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 20.

Ear Bug.—Our readers may have seen an account in the papers not long since, of a bug having entered the ear of a lady on board a vessel sailing from Boston—of the extermination of the insect, and the immediate relief of the lady from the distress she had experienced, by putting into her ear a few drops of camphor or spirits, by a physician, who fortunately chanced to be on board. A circumstance of a similar nature occurred in this village on Thursday last, the particulars of which are thus communicated to us by a person residing in the house where the event took place. A little girl between four and five years of age, daughter of Mr. William Canute, was [illegible] bed, ill of the ague. Suddenly the family were alarmed by her cries, expressive of the most intense agony, and said that something was in her ear. Her mother supposed it to be a fly and searched for it, but could discover nothing. The girl continued her wild and terrible shrieks, and her distress was so great that it was feared she would not live. A young woman living at Mr. C's put some vinegar to her ear, which for a moment increased her pain—but was soon relieved by the egress of a black bug about three-eighths of an inch in length, and not more than one one-fourth of an inch in breadth, in its broadest parts.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1830.

Corn has been rather scarce here for a short time past, and has sold for 75 cents a bushel. The common price has been sixty cents, and any reasonable quantity would no doubt command that. The fine rains that we have had lately, will allay the apprehensions of a great failure of the crops.

Murder.—We are informed, that at a dram shop in Wayne county, on the 3d inst. a man named John Powell, of Sampson county, was murdered by a man named Lewis Edwards. Edwards went to the shop armed with two loaded guns, intending, as he stated, to shoot Powell and another man present; but as soon as he shot Powell he made off, and had not been taken when our informant left.

The Bank of the United States has declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. for the last half year.

On Friday last, six coloured men made their escape from the jail in this town, by wresting the keys from the hands of the jailer when he was supplying them with water. Two were immediately retaken. The others are still at large.

Silk.—Some of our friends having occasionally inquired whether we knew where they could dispose of Cocoons, we copy the following advertisement from the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer:

"Cocoons.—A fair price will be given for good Cocoons, of which the moth has been destroyed, by D. JOHNSON, No. 5, Exchange street."

The Crops.—We regret to learn that while the immediate neighborhood of this place has been favoured with plentiful showers, the country above this, from Core Creek upward throughout the Counties of Greene, Lenoir and Wayne, and as far up as Guilford, has suffered severely from drought. The extent of the injury is yet uncertain.

Newbern Spectator.

Cape Fear.—We have pleasure in stating, for the information of such of our readers as feel an interest in making a good Boat Navigation between Fayetteville and Haywood, that the most difficult falls in the River (Smilie's) on which a number of hands were at work when a part of the Board for Internal Improvements and the Cape Fear Navigation Company lately paid a visit to the River, are completely finished. The hands are at present engaged in removing some slight obstructions near M'Neill's Ferry. Having effected this they will proceed up the River, and work upon such other impediments as may be found in the way, so that there is no doubt the Navigation will be made perfectly good throughout the whole distance in the course of the Summer.—*Ral. Reg.*

North Carolina Silk.—We have received recently several samples of Silk, made in this City and vicinity, remarkable for its fineness of fibre and delicacy of color. The Edenton Gazette mentions that a pair of Socks has been knit in the family of Gen. M'Donald, from Silk manufactured by them this season. We are gratified to state that a lady in this City likewise, has nearly completed a Pair, from Silk of this year's growth. The Fayetteville Observer had a paragraph a few weeks since, in which the Editor states that a Mr. Smith of Bladen county expected to make this season, at least 100 pounds of sewing silk besides a quantity of floss. This must certainly be a mistake. Perhaps it is meant, that he will make an hundred pounds of Cocoons; if so, the quantity of Silk will be considerably reduced, as it takes nine pounds of Cocoons to make one pound of Silk.—*Ib.*

[We gave our information as we received it from a most respectable source, and have not before heard it doubted.]—*Ed. Observer.*

Our University.—We present, to-day, on the opposite page, the Address of the President of our University to the late Senior Class, which has been furnished for publication at the request of the Class. It is a production creditable alike to its author, and to the Class which appreciated its lessons.—While upon this subject we may be permitted to remark, that there are few persons to whom the State of North Carolina owes a larger debt of gratitude and respect, than to the reverend Gentleman who has so long, and with so much ability, usefulness, and dignity, presided over its University. The perseverance and attachment to it which he has displayed through all its varying fortunes, and through strong temptations from without, are worthy of all praise. We regret to add, that although our University possesses at present, and has long possessed, *an able and efficient faculty*, its present condition is, in some respects, deplorable. We allude more particularly to the financial and pecuniary condition of the corporation. We learn that it is unable at present, to pay its professors; and strong fears are entertained that, unless assistance be rendered by the next Legislature, its functions must cease, and science thus be left without a temple or a domicil in the State! May such a catastrophe be averted, and this reproach be saved to the community!

For ourselves, nothing would please us more, would the next Legislature pass a law to pay the professors of this institution out of the State Treasury, and proclaim to the youth of the State an absolute exemption from all charge for instruction therein—that all its youth who feel the noble thirst of knowledge, might come and drink freely at this fountain, without money and without price. This would be an act worthy of a sovereign State, based upon republican principles—principles which depend, for their maintenance and success, upon the intelligence and virtue of the people.

Newbern Spectator.

A friend in Buncombe writes us word that Gold has been at length found in that county and under such circumstances as will lead to an extensive search.—*Ral. Reg.*

The Secretary of State left this City on Monday for the Northward.

The Secretary of the Treasury left the city at some time previous to that day, for we observe that he was amongst the visiters to the Rail Road on Monday.

A majority of the Cabinet, as well as the President of the U. States, are now absent from the Seat of Government.—*Nat. Int.*

The Secretary of the Navy is also on a visit to his seat in Halifax, so that neither the President nor a single Member of the Cabinet was at the Seat of Government,—a circumstance said to be unprecedented.

The President of the United States and his Family arrived at Cincinnati, on Monday the 28th ultimo. He was met, about 150 miles above Cincinnati, by a committee of the citizens of that place, in a steam-boat chartered for the purpose, and was received at Cincinnati, with lively demonstrations of the continued attachment of his friends.—*Ib.*

Six Million four hundred thousand dollars of the public debt of the United States was paid off on the first of July.

Washington City, July 7.

The Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in this City on Monday by the usual Salutes of Artillery from the public stations, three times repeated in the course of the Day. There were two Public Dinners on the occasion; one, of the friends of the present Administration, and another, of the Mechanics and others friendly to Internal Improvement, and to HENRY CLAY as the advocate of that and other true interests of the country. The company at the latter Dinner was the most numerous, more than three hundred persons having dined thereat, being (it is said) much the largest company ever assembled at a Public Dinner in this city. At the former Dinner there was a respectable number of persons—how many we have not heard stated.

National Intelligencer.

By the latest accounts from Boston, it turns out that the defalcation of Fuller, the Teller of the Office of the Bank of the United States in that city, amounts to $57,800. Whether he has carried much money with him is not known. He has lost much by his speculations in theatre stock, and other modes of spending money. Fuller leaves behind him, in utter wretchedness, a beautiful and accomplished wife, with one or two children. It is surmised, that he sailed from Boston on Tuesday morning in a vessel bound to Smyrna.

The Embezzler in Custody.—John Fuller, the second teller in the U. S Branch Bank, who was advertised as having absconded with upwards of $40,000 belonging to that institution; and who, it was afterwards ascertained, had become a defaulter to an additional amount of more than $17,000; remained concealed in Boston, and during the night of Sunday, voluntarily surrendered himself to Mr. Frothingham, the cashier. He is now in confinement to await his trial at the next term of the U. S. District Court. Nearly all the money taken was given up.—*N. Y. American.*

Fuller, the Bank Robber.—By a slip from Boston, we learn that about 3 or half-past 3 o'clock, on Monday morning, Fuller, who by defalcations and appropriation of $40,000, the receipts of the day, had, as receiving Teller, defrauded the Branch Bank of the U. S. in Boston, of about $57,000, sent for Mr. Frothingham, the cashier, delivered himself up at his own house, and gave into Mr. F's possession all but $2000 of the $40.000.—He was greatly agitated; and about 4 o'clock on the morning of yesterday, when all was joyous on account of the dawning of the Nation's jubilee, he was conducted to prison, and left to ruminate on the sure reward of extravagance and folly. Another story is, that he was taken by a man placed in charge of his furniture, but we believe the foregoing account to be correct. It is added in a postscript: 'The keeper, placed in Fuller's house, called up Mr. Frothingham at 2 o'clock, P. M. and told him he would deliver up Fuller and $39,000, which he did. Fuller had gone to several places, but could endure his condition no longer. His reason at times appeared unsettled.'

Revenue.—The amount of duties secured at the New-York Custom House during the month of April, was $2,128,356, a larger sum than has accrued in any one month for some years. It will be remembered, that in April there were a great number of arrivals in very short passages.—*N. Y. Amer.*

Mr. Guerney's patent for propelling carriages by steam has been sold by auction in London. The portion, which was one-sixth, produced £1000.

Disgraceful Conduct.—For some time a schism, created, it is said, by differences in politics and religion, and in regard to the management of the funds, has existed in the "*United* Congregational Society," in Barrington, R. I. Not long since, a member of one portion locked the door in the face of the minister, and the portion that adhered to him, and kept the House for his party. Last Sunday, a man of the other side, entered with a pair of pistols, with unserviceable locks, and drove out the whole congregation, 200. He has been bound over for trial. The subject is now before a committee of the R. I. Legislature.

A pamphlet was published in London in 1815, by the Rev. Dr. Yates, from which it appeared, that there were, 'at that time, in London and its immediate neighbourhood, that is, within eight miles of St. Paul's Cathedral, nine hundred and forty-six thousand persons without any accommodation in a Parish Church, or any beneficial knowledge of a Parish Minister; without any participation in the devotions and instructions of the Liturgy, and therefore probably without any regard or attachment to the established Church.' Dr. Yates says, "The number of Christians dissenting from the Established Church will not be found materially to affect the present argument, as it bears a very small proportion to the aggregate just stated."

Astonishing as it may seem, it is not less true, that at the very time of this great moral destitution, London was contributing hundreds of thousands a year to the support of Foreign Missions! roaming over the wide world in search of objects of charity, to the utter neglect of the hundreds of thousands within the range of their eyes. Nor do we in this country act with one whit more of common sense. Any scheme that comes from a distance, opens our purses at once, while thousands starve almost at our own doors, for the bread of life.

The Census—The returns of 27 towns in Massachusetts show a large increase of inhabitants. The increase from 1810 to 1820, was 17 per cent, and from 1820 to 1830, 45 per cent. The Boston papers compute the increase in the state for the last ten years at from 20 to 25 per cent.

Michigan.—In this Territory, eight counties have recently been honored with the names of the distinguished luminaries that now shine so brilliantly in our political zodiac; that is to say, the eight counties have been respectively called Jackson, Calhoun, Van Buren, Ingham, Branch, Eaton, Berrien, and Barry.—*Ib.*

The Rev. Mr. West, Chaplain to the Bishop of Ohio, has arrived in the packet ship Pacific, from Liverpool. We understand, says the Journal of Commerce, he visited England, for the purpose of procuring donations for the projected college in Ohio, and that he has been eminently successful, having obtained upwards of £50,000 sterling, all of which is placed in deposit, ready for immediate use.—*N. Y. American.*

Joaquin Mosquera, the new President of Colombia, is a native of Popayan, a lawyer by profession, about 45 years of age.—He is a man of great wealth and very respectable talents; was formerly Minister to Peru, Chili, &c.

Domingo Caycedo, the Vice President, is also a gentleman of fortune, remarkably mild and conciliating, and generally beloved. He was formerly a member of the Spanish Cortes, we believe in the year 1809-10, and of late has resided in Bogota. He, too, is a lawyer by profession. Both are on good terms with the Liberator—all that has been said to the contrary notwithstanding.—*Pennsylvania Inquirer.*

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor:—The town of Fayetteville has been for many years the most populous, and in regard to Commerce the most important, in the State of North Carolina; her location, with its attendant natural facilities for the promotion and advancement of commercial interests, have given her pre-eminence over all the other towns in the State, attracted the sons of enterprise from abroad, and made her the pride and boast of North Carolina. The various checks, embarrassments and strictures (proceeding from different causes) which the commercial interests of our country in general have of late years sustained, have extended their influence over her; which paralyzing influence, co-operating with the efforts of some rival neighboring towns and a want of energy in her citizens, have subjected her to much depression, which would have been greater but for her superior local advantages and facilities. But these local advantages and facilities aided only by limited energy in her citizens, will not maintain and preserve her as a town of extensive commerce; the enterprise and vigorous exertions of her citizens are needed, her natural and local advantages and facilities must not only be improved and encouraged, but other facilities must be created and added thereto, which can alone be effected and accomplished by the perseverance, and enterprise of her citizens. The trade from the Western part of this State, and from the borders of some adjoining States, which Fayetteville has formerly attracted, is of no little importance; it has been coveted by towns in other States, and to effect an abstraction of it, every facility has been afforded, every inducement which could entice has been presented, and every means which ingenuity and avarice could invent, resorted to. What has been the consequence? much of that trade has been abstracted. 'Tis now time for us to shake off our lethargy and supineness, and arouse ourselves to action. The contravening efforts of neighboring towns, our former inertness, and the consequent commercial depression which has been produced in Fayetteville, call loudly for the exertion of the enterprise and talents of her citizens. The Legislature of our State has always manifested a willingness to promote the interests of Fayetteville, within Constitutional limits—but it is not to be presumed that it is familiar and conversant with her various interests and necessities, and if it were, it is not to be presumed it would extend favours unsought for, make appropriations unasked for, and mitigate evils and lighten burthens, unrepresented.

Now the various channels of commerce and trade which lead to and concentrate in Fayetteville, must be improved and preserved; every thing which tends to choke or impede them must be removed; new channels of trade must be opened, and the contravening efforts of rival towns must be foiled and defeated; that portion of trade which has been abstracted must be restored. How is this to be achieved?—By energy and enterprise on the part of her citizens, aided by that liberality which the Legislature of our State has never withheld from her citizens. An event is shortly to take place, when we, by a judicious selection of a town member, may enable ourselves to achieve all this, in part at least. There are now two Candidates before the public; let every voter ask himself the following questions: For what purpose do we elect a town member? Response—to represent our interests as a community, and to promote them. Who then is best fitted and qualified for the faithful and profitable discharge of that important trust? Response—the Candidate who is most familiarly acquainted with the various interests of our town; the Candidate most capable, by his superior endowments of mind, of representing in their proper view and bearings, these various interests, and of advocating most effectually their promotion and encouragement; of expounding the constitutional grounds and bases upon which he rests his arguments and reasons for their advancement, and of pointing out the boundary to which their advancement may be constitutionally extended. The Candidate who, by his refinement and dignity of manner, will command respect; whose vigour of intellect, and superior eloquence, can subdue and conquer the low and petty sectional jealousies and predilections that too often influence the conduct of representatives. The Candidate whose private interests are so interwoven with the general interests of the town, that the advancement and improvement of the one, is the advancement and improvement of the other, which circumstance alone, constitutes a sure guaranty of his best exertions.

The voter who will thus calmly reflect, and adopt this only proper motive for voting, is sure to be in the right, and to chalk for himself that course which, if pursued by all, would inevitably lead to peace, happiness, and lasting honor. Yes, he would, Roman like, disdain to suffer his animosity or partiality to influence him to actions repugnant to his better judgment, and would sacrifice upon the altar of love of country, all private feelings of resentment, hatred and envy; and even deny unto himself the refined pleasure to be derived from the indulgence of a partiality, when the good of his fellow citizens forbade it. But of him that would act and think otherwise, of him that would flagrantly violate and trample under foot his duty as a citizen, to effect the gratification of passions, the indulgence of which should disgrace the man, I would say, he abuses one of the highest and most inestimable privileges enjoyed by a free *man*, and a privilege of which he is wholly unworthy. To him I would say, "*I'd rather be a dog and bay the moon, than such a Roman.*"

A CITIZEN.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

A number of the citizens of Richmond and Montgomery Counties assembled at the Store of John Dockery, Esq., on Saturday, the 3d inst. for the purpose of celebrating the 54th anniversary of American Independence; and according to previous arrangement, Stephen W. Cole read the Declaration of Independence, and John Dockery Esq. delivered an Oration. After the conclusion of his remarks, Capt. David A. Covington succeeded him on the subject of *Intemperance;* and Robert I. Powell on *Agriculture.* After the conclusion of their speeches, the company marched in procession to Mr. Dockery's, where they partook of an excellent Dinner. After the cloth was removed, the following select Toasts were read by the Marshal of the Day, D. A. Covington:

1. The Day we celebrate: May its annual returns still continue to serve as a stimulus to every American breast.
2. "Our Country, our whole Country, and nothing but our country."
3. The Little River Debating Society: The members of which compose a respectable part of this Assembly: May it tend to the political, scientifical, and moral edification of its members.
4. May we scorn the idea of disunion, if other means can be adopted to exonerate us from those oppressive, burthensome, unjust, and unequal tariff laws.
5. The President of the United States: May he in his official capacity continue to fulfil the expectations of his friends and disappoint his enemies.
6. The Father of our country, General George Washington: whose name is dear to every American breast.
7. Charles Carroll of Carrollton: The only remaining signer of the Declaration of Independence, may his benevolent mind and patriotic heart ever be an example of American Independence.
8. His Excellency, John Owen: Whose mind is enriched with all the truths of virtue, and adorned with all the graces of literature.

VOLUNTEERS.

By John Dockery. The purity of the present administration: May it shine with that effulgent splendour which it justly merits.

By M. D. Floyd. The State of North Carolina, one of the thirteen Colonies, the first to declare herself independent.

By Alex. Pitman. Our Country: May all her ways be ways of pleasantness, and all her paths, paths of peace.

By Nathan Beverly. Lafayette: Ardent in all his designs, bold in his actions, and ever ready to defend the cause of liberty.

By James Allen, Esq. The memory of our Washington: A theme which causes tyrants and freemen to weep—the former that he lived—the latter that he ever died.

By Stephen W. Cole, Esq. The Orator of the Day: A conspicuous member of the Little River Debating Society, may his brilliant talents and unrivaled oratory, ever be a specimen of that infant society.

By Capt. D. A. Covington: Edmund Deberry, Esq. May his natural endowments, and wisdom in politics, ever be a specimen of the productions of Montgomery county.

By Col. J. Dargan. The present Tariff: May it be so modified as to produce that harmony amongst the States which prevailed under the Tariff of 1824.

By Robert I. Powell. Agriculture: The great art on which the foundation of individual happiness and national prosperity must rely for support.

By Capt. Robert Ussery. The old Hickory: The boughs of which serve best for a rod to correct, and scourge the nations which impose on our liberty. It is the most permanent wood in our country, and is best calculated for an Axle for the wheels of our government to turn upon.

By Robert I. Raiford: The survivors of the Revolution, who fought and bled in defence of their country, and acquired thereby a free, happy, and independent republic for their successors—may Congress speedily adopt some measure to remunerate them for their patriotism.

By Cornelius Robinson, Esq. Major John A. Cameron: May he fill the office which his talents demand.

By Wm. P. Robinson. The Tariff: May it be so modified as not to cause a disunion between the North and South. "United, we stand; divided, we fall."

By Isham A. Dumas, Esq. American Manufactures: May they, like American Religion, support, defend, and protect themselves.

By Mastin Ussery, Esq. E. J. Hale: The distinguished and impartial editor of the Fayetteville Observer.

By Joseph Gadd. The memory of Washington, Marion and De Kalb.

By Dr. J. E. Dumas. Dewitt Clinton, whose will was the promotion of public interest: May his name long be remembered, and his works imitated.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,

For the last week.

DAYS.	6 a. m.	12 m.	6 p. m.	WIND, &c.
Thursday,	80°	90	88	South West.
Friday,	76	85	85	South West.
Saturday,	75	80	80	North East.
Sunday,	75	84	83	North East.
Monday,	74	81	84	Easterly.
Tuesday,	73	80	79	South West.
Wednesday,	80	86	78	North West.

Several fine showers during the past week.

DIED,

On Saturday last, Mrs. SUSAN WEBSTER, wife of Mr. Edward Webster, of this town.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

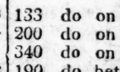
ARRIVED, up to July 7, Ship Phocion, from Liverpool. Brigs President Manning, from New York, Amstel, from Martinique. Schrs. Caroline from Boston, Hussar, from Charleston.

CLEARED, Schr. Ann Smith for New York. Brig Crusader for Martinique.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $8 75 a 9 50. Bagging, yard, 18 a 22. Bacon, 5½ a 7. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 11 a 14. Corn, 50 a 62½. Flour, $3½ a 4½, —Iron 5 a 6½. Flaxseed, 75 a 80. Lard, 5. Lead, 6½ a 7. Shot, per bag, $1¾ a 2. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 26 a 28. Nails, cut, 6 75 a 7; wrought 18 a 20. Oats, 28 a 30. Sugar, common 8½ a 9, prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool 65 a 70. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $2 a 3¾. Ap. Brandy 30 a 35. Whiskey, 24 a 26. Wheat, 65 a 75. Beeswax, 20 cts.

For Rent,



Two STORES, now occupied by James Kyle, Esq., on the Public Square, possession given on the 1st of October.

ALSO,

Two BRICK STORES, on Person street, between Messrs. McRae and Stedman. Possession given on the 1st September. Apply to

JOHN KELLY.

July 15, 84-2w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

IN EQUITY.

PURSUANT to a further decree of the Hon'ble the Court of Equity, made at Spring Term, 1830, in the case wherein John Drake and Wife, John McNeill, Adm'r upon the Estate of James Atkins, dec., and others, are petitioners, I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 6th day of September next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following

TRACTS AND PARCELS OF LAND,

lying in the county of Cumberland, to satisfy a debt due by the Estate of James Atkins, dec., to the Administrator thereof, to wit.

450	acres	on Blacksmith's creek,	
300	do	on Sheffler's	do
100	do	on Thornton's	do
100	do	on Hector's	do
288	do	on Puppy's	do and Black river,
100	do	on Reuben's creek or branch,	
360	do	joining the above,	
440	do	do	do
50	do	on Black river,	
225	do	on Jones's creek, east side of Dobbin's branch,	
267	do	on both sides of west prong of do	
50	do	on the east side of Dobbin's branch,	
110	do	on the waters of Black river,	
340	do	on the waters of Kinney's creek and Black river,	
133	do	on the east side of Black river,	
200	do	on Black river,	
340	do	on do. and Sprawle's road,	
190	do	between Upper Little river & Cape Fear,	
250	do	on Upper Little river,	
130	do	joining Solomon Walker,	
110	do	on upper side of Upper Little river,	
500	do	do	do
289	do	do	do
198	do	do	do
400	do	on Harrison's creek swamp,	
200	do	between the two Little rivers,	
330	do	on north east and south west sides C. Fear,	
500	do	on Harrison's creek and Black river.	

A credit of nine and twelve months will be given upon the purchaser entering into bond with approved security.

W. F. STRANGE, C. & M. E.

July 10, 1830. 84-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Anthony W. Horton and Thomas J. Curtis, *vs.* Angus Taylor, Ex'r of Duncan M'Leran, dec. & others. } IN EQUITY.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, James Jenkins and Wife, and Charles McDonald, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore *Ordered.* That publication be made in the CAROLINA OBSERVER for six weeks, that unless the said defendants come in and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, on or before the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.

WITNESS, *William F. Strange,* Clerk and Master, at Office in Fayetteville, this 10th day of July, 1830.

‖84‖ W. F. STRANGE, C. & M. E.

JAS. H. SWINDELLS,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Elizabeth City, Raleigh, Newbern, Washington, Fayetteville, and other places in the route through North Carolina, that he intends visiting the above mentioned places in the month of August next, for the purpose of

Tuning and Stringing Piano Fortes.

Mr. S. does not make a practice of travelling the country, for the purpose mentioned in this advertisement; but so many persons having gone through that district, who know nothing at all of the business, has induced him to undertake the contemplated trip. No pay unless the parties are satisfied.

Norfolk, June 29.—84-3w

Tickets only Three Dollars.

IN THE

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 7,

To be drawn in the city of Baltimore.

On Wednesday, the 28th July.

HIGHEST PRIZE

Five Thousand Dollars!

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$5,000	is	5,000 Dollars.
1	prize of	1,000	is	1,000 Dollars.
1	prize of	500	is	500 Dollars.
1	prize of	300	is	300 Dollars.
1	prize of	200	is	200 Dollars.
5	prizes of	100	is	500 Dollars.
10	prizes of	50	is	500 Dollars.
10	prizes of	20	is	200 Dollars.
35	prizes of	10	is	350 Dollars.
100	prizes of	5	is	500 Dollars.
100	prizes of	4	is	400 Dollars.
3,600	prizes of	3	is	10,800 Dollars.
3,865	prizes, amounting to			20,250 Dollars.

Only 9,000 Tickets in the Scheme—The Prizes all payable in Cash, which *as usual at* COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Tickets $3, *Halves* $1 50, *Quarters, 75 cts.*

☞ Orders, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.—*Direct to*

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,—*Baltimore.*

Baltimore, July 6, 1830.

☞ The Register, containing the Official List, will be forwarded gratis, immediately after the Drawing, to those who may request it.

POETRY.

A valued friend in Washington, N. C. has favoured us with the following ODE written by him, and sung at the celebration in that town:

ODE FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1830.

TUNE—*Anacreon in Heaven.*

Columbia, fair land, in the far distant West,
The soil and the clime of the brave and the blest,
The land that we love, the home of the free,
The hopes of the world, all, are centred in thee;
At the glorious sight
Of thy destiny bright,
The soul of the patriot glows with delight,
While thy Genius calls on thee, and bids thee arise,
"My young mountain-eagle, soar up to the skies."

When the Demon of Tyranny swept o'er our land,
With his glittering sword and flaming red brand,
An angel, our Genius, came down from above,
And thus she accosted the land of her love:
"Your right is divine
"I" live as you incline—
To arms! I will be in the midst of your line;
The Lion shall cower to the Eagle that flies,
And the Bird of the mountain shall soar to the skies."

On her snowy white brow shone resplendant a star,
She shook her bright lance as a token of war,
Pointing upwards, she bounded from earth, to arise,
Expanded her wings, and was lost in the skies;
Then up rose on high
Columbia's war cry—
"We swear to be free, or nobly to die."
In the contest for glory, where Freedom's the prize,
We'll raise the proud eagle aloft to the skies.

Our cause was most just, 'twas the cause of mankind,
To break off the fetters from man and from mind—
By WASHINGTON led, our brave fathers arose,
And conquered our haughty oppressors and foes;
Then stream'd from afar
The stripe and the star—
Our emblem in peace, and our banner in war;
On the winds the proud pendant curl'd upwards to rise,
And the eagle unfolded aloft to the skies.

Columbia, Columbia, no longer opprest,
Grand temple of Liberty, rear'd in the West,
While nations are falling, or cease to aspire,
Let thine own mountain eagle, rise higher and higher;
O'er the land and the sea
Let thy motto still be—
"All men are made equal, hence all men are free."
Thy Genius calls on thee, and bids thee arise,
"Exalt the proud eagle aloft to the skies."

The East boasts the sun, there his beams first are born,
In beauty and splendor he ushers the morn,
But his noon-day effulgence he sheds o'er the Free—
He gilds thee with glory, and lingers with thee,
Dear land of the West,
The fairest, the best,
Sweet home of the free, the brave, and the blest,
Thy Genius calls on thee, and bids thee arise
"Columbia's proud eagle aloft to the skies."

When the angel's foot rests on the sea and the shore,
And swears by the LIVING, 'Time shall be no more!'
When the last sun is shining, the world e'er shall see,
May he shine on Columbia, UNITED and FREE—
To the oath then agree,
"We swear e'er to be
A Union of States, Independent and free."
Our Genius, exulting, shall bear off the prize,
And the fame of Columbia shall reach to the skies.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1830.

Randal Duckworth & others, vs. Bryan Borroughs and Daniel McNeill, Executors, &c. } *Petition for Partition of the Estate of Joseph Duckworth, deceased.*

IT appearing to the Court that some of the Heirs of the deceased, reside out of this State, *It is therefore ordered*, That publication be made 6 weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, that said Heirs may have notice to appear at our next Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in August next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and judgment entered accordingly.

CORN'S DOWD, *Clerk.*

June 8, 1830. 80

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1830.

Thomas Howard *To the Court.* } *Petition for division of Negroes.*

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Howard is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the CAROLINA OBSERVER, for the said John Howard to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same to be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard exparte.

Witness, *Thomas I. Faison*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the third Monday of May, A. D. 1830, and the 54th year of our independence.

‖81‖ THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1830.

Jones Peterson, and others vs. Real Estate of Moses Peterson, deceased. } *Petition for Partition.*

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Babel Peterson, Aaron Hinson & Mary Ann his Wife, reside without the limits of the State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the CAROLINA OBSERVER, that unless the said Babel Peterson, Aaron Hinson, and Mary Ann his wife, appear at the next Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday in August next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.

Witness, *Thomas I. Faison*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the third Monday of May, A. D. 1830, and the 54th year of American Independence.

‖81‖ THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

JOHN LIPPITT,

Commission Agent, Fayetteville N. C.

HAS taken the Store on Green street, formerly occupied by Hugh McLaurin, Esq., and offers his services for the sale and purchase of produce.—Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding Goods, on reasonable terms.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

Port and Lisbon WINES.

WILLKINGS & CO. have just received for sale:

1 Pipe Port and 10 Qr. casks Lisbon } *WINES,*

Superior quality, imported into Wilmington, direct from Lisbon, 13th Feb. 1830.

March 3.

New Cheap Fancy DRY GOODS STORE.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

Henry L. Jones,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York & Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE *SUMMER GOODS*, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, French, Italian, Swiss, German, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest importations for the Spring of 1830, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the SAME QUALITY can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt sattinetts
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, and swansdown vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk ditto
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet vestings
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
Green, white & red flannels, fine and low priced
Fine gauze & Welsh ditto, assorted
Scarlet and colored cloth shawls
Blue and dark colored heavy camlets
Tartan and Caroline plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces
7-4 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 table diaper
5-4 & 6-4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 brown and bleached duck
1 case really fine bird eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
2 case super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
4 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine.
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
1-4 5-4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and figd muil and medium do.
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3-4 4-4 and 5 point blankets
1 do. 7-4 8-4 9-4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
1-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bale low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blck sinchews and sarsnetts
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assortd super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, Pink, & white Florences
3-4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India ditto. Canton & Nankin crapes
Brape de Lyons, and Italianet Nets,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [ticle.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new & beautiful ar-
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
105 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege & fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders,
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woolstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do
Rich bobinet lace capes and paterines
Super Swiss and tamboured do
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors

Cutlery, &c.

Rodgers' fine pen and pocket knives.
Large, heavy, and long dirk do.
Fine & low priced extra steel scissors
Breakfast & dinner knives & forks, some very super.
Extra fine razors, warranted genuine, in handsome morocco cases
Heming & Son's best sewing needles.
Bodkins, darning needles, &c. &c
Super plated candlesticks, snuffers & trays,
Brass and bed chamber do.
Gilt looking glasses, all sizes and newest patterns
Bed chamber do. with and without drawers
A variety of antique oil, Fancy soaps. Otto of roses
Real French Cologne, &c. &c [out clasps
Super fancy morocco pocket books, with and with
Silver thimbles and pencil cases Bead reticules & purses. Ladies work baskets
Rich parasols and super large family Umbrellas
Super white velvet, and camel hair pencils
Ladies screw plate pincushions, and velvet do
A variety of rich jet necklaces, blk and fancy colors
Suspender, pearl, and cambric shirt buttons
Lewis & Tomes best gilt coat buttons
Ladies habit and fancy carved do. and vest do
Paste boards, wire, &c &c

Fayetteville, N. C. May 6, 1830.

A New Supply.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of *Seasonable Fancy*

Dry Goods, GROCERIES, &c.

which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce, at his Store, South East corner of Market quare.

SAMUEL FERGUSON.

Fayettville, April 29. 73 tf.

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30 Casks unslacked LIME and 10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by

JOHN HUSKE.

February 17, 1830. 63-tf.

To the Afflicted.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder.

FOR THE DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of those diseases. For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assauges cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtues of this medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle or $9 per dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. June 17, 1830.—80-tf.



Notice.

THE Subscribers offer for rent for a term of years, the well known *STORE HOUSE* and *WARE HOUSES* which they now occupy on the south side of Hay street, at the foot of Hay Mount. The establishment is too well known to require further particulars. Apply to

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, May 20. 76tf.

Wanted,

5,000 Lbs. of WOOL, for which a liberal price will be given

HALL & JOHNSON.

May 20.

For Sale.

15,000 Lbs. Bacon.
4,500 Bushels Salt,
100 Sides Sole leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

April 14, 1830.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having sold out their entire Stock in Trade to Mr A. Torrence, request all persons indebted to them either by Note or Book Account, to come forward and settle the same without delay with A. W. Horton and Geo. W. Hutton or either of them, who are fully authorized to collect all debts due the Subscribers, and to grant discharges for the same. They may at all times be found at the Counting Room of Mr. A. Torrence.

HORTON, HUTTON, & CO.

Fayetteville, February 25, 1830. 65tf.

Martin's History of North Carolina.

A few copies just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

January 14.

Henry's Commentary.

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION,

Edited by the Rev Geo Burder, and the Rev. Joseph Hughes, A. M.

THIS popular work, which is daily taking the place, with more than one denomination of Christians, of all other Commentaries on the Bible, will be furnished by the Subscriber to any person desirous of procuring it, at $2 less than the N. York price. A volume of the work may be seen at the Observer office.

E. J. HALE.

May 22, 1830.

Just received and for sale,

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
50 kegs White Lead in oil, and
Genuine Port Wine, in boxes of one doz. each.

JOHN HUSKE.

December 3. tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the Entire STOCK OF GOODS, of Messrs. Horton, Hutton, & Co. in this place, begs leave to inform his friends and their former customers, that he has now on hand a very general and extensive assortment of GROCERIES, which he will dispose of for Cash or Country Produce, on as good terms as can be procured in this market. His Stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz:

50 Hhds. Prime Sugars,
20 bbls. loaf and lump do.
165 bags prime green Coffee,
14 do Pepper and Spice,
140 kegs cut Nails,
25 do Brads,
25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
2 hhds. English Copperas,
1 hhd. Dutch Madder,
5 hhds. N. E. Rum,
1 hhd. old Jamaica Rum,
1 do. N. O. Rum,
3 pipes Cogniac brandy,
2 pipes old Holland Gin,
Sweet and dry Malaga, Teneriffe & Sherry, Madeira and Port, } *WINES,*
1 cask Epsom Salts,
1 do. Alum,
2 ceroons Sp flt. Indigo,
20 bbls. Mackerel and Mullets,
20 boxes bar Soap, (Colgate's best.
30 do Windsor and variegated Soap,
5 casks Rice,
30 whole and half boxes Raisins,
40 casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 do. Alum do.
10 tons Swedes Iron.

Paints and Dye Stuffs, Train, Lamp, Linseed, & Sweet Oils, Crockery and Hollow Ware, Patent Medicines, Scotch and Maccabau Snuff, Bale Rope and Bagging,

Trace chains, weeding hoes, bar lead and shot, curry combs, bed cords, plough lines, twine, shovels, hair and wire sifters, bonnet boards, mustard, foolscap, letter and writing paper, tin plate, fur hats, smith's bellows, anvils and vices, with a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

A. TORRENCE.

N. B. All persons having demands against the firm of Horton, Hutton, & Co. are requested to present them to the subscriber, who will settle the same. A. TORRENCE.

Fayetteville, Feb. 25, 1830.

30,000 Lbs. choice *BACON*, for sale for cash or on time.

ALSO, 6 saw mill *CRANKS.*

JOHN M. DOBBIN.

June 24, 1830. 81-tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1830.

Rebecca Peterson, vs. Heirs of Moses Peterson, dec'd. } *Petition for dower.*

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Babel Peterson, Aaron Hinson and Mary Ann his Wife, reside without the limits of the State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the CAROLINA OBSERVER, for Babel Peterson, Aaron Hinson and Mary Ann his wife, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same to be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.

Witness, *Thomas I. Faison*, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the third Monday of May, A. D. 1830, and of American Independence, the 54th year.

‖81‖ THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

Cheap New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now opening an elegant supply of *NEW SPRING and SUMMER GOODS*, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices. He respectfully invites his friends and customers to call and examine his assortment, which consists in part of the following, viz.

Super Cloths and Cassimeres of various colors,
Black lasting, circassian, prunell and white Jeans,
Do do super do brown and bleached Russia Drillings
Do do mixt Lasting and super French do. Linen and Drillings,
Fine and common yellow Nankeens, & sup. India do
A great variety of extra Valentia, Marseilles and fancy Vestings,
Plain and figured silk do., superior plain blk. velvet Vestings,
Super heavy, soft finished Irish Linens, very cheap.
Do. scarlet Bandannas and fancy silk Hkfs.
Rich figured Gros de Naples and plain do.
Plain and figured rich changeable do.
Black and col'd Gros de Indes and Palmerines,
Blk Italian Lutestrings, sarsnet and sattin Levantine,
Pink, green, white and straw col'd Florence,
Superior Gros de Nap Hks, Blond Gauze and worsted Barege do.
Figured and Plaid Gauze do. very superior.
Crape, Barege and fancy silk Scarfs.
4-4 5-4 bobinet, do Veils and Laces,
Ladies and Gentlemen's blk and white silk Gloves,
Do. do super H. Skin and Beaver do.
Gentlemen's Linen do. brown and bleached.
Do. do. cotton and silk Hose blk and white,
Do. cotton and thread 1-2 Hose and brown bleached.
An assortment of ladies Mitts, embossed and rich changeable Belts fancy Ribbons, blk and col'd, narrow do. Watch Guards &c.
A great variety of worsted and silk Braids all colors, Queen's blk Braid and habit do.
Large Tortoise shell tuck and side Combs assorted
Brazilian do ornamented, and side Combs,
Superior Silk Umbrellas and Parasols, Cotton do.
A select assortment of Foulard and common Calicoes, very cheap
Super French and Cambric Ginghams, Plaid and Stripe do.
Plain and figured Book and Swiss Muslins, Cambric do., and long Lawns.
Linen, Cambric and do. Hkfs.
Bird's eye Diaper, Russia do. and Sheetings
Gentlemen's super blk Italian Cravats and fancy do.
Do Berkley and superior hair Cord do.
Webb's suspenders, worsted and silk do., very superior.
Brown and bleached cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
Dowlas, Osnaburghs and Ticklenburghs,
One case Leghorn Bonnets very cheap.
Ladies and gentlemen's Shoes and Boots, fine and common, very cheap.
Gentlemen's white and black fur Hats, some very fine, Havana do
An assortment of Hardware, Crockery and Glass Ware.

Groceries.

Loaf and lump Sugar, old Sherry and Teneriffe, Madeira and Port Wines, old Jamaica Rum, Cogniac Brandy Porter and Cider in Bottles, Fresh Lemons and Superior Raisins.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

April 15th, 1830.



Leather and Shoe Store,

PERSON STREET,

THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual, for cash only.*

ALSO,

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,

Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.



Also, HATS,

By the case or otherwise.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 15. 45tf.

P. S. The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our customers. W. L. H

W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

15 Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced.
22 hhds Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8 × 10.
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool Salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron; American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

February 25, 1830.

☞NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Standard Keeper for the county of Cumberland, gives notice that he has taken the Office on Gillespie street, near D. McColl's Tailor Shop, and nearly opposite the State Bank, where he can at any time be found The public are hereby notified, that all those using Weights and Measures should apply to him and have them examined according to law—all those failing to do so, will be dealt with as delinquents

ANDERSON CURTIS.

Fayetteville, March 18, 1830. 67tf.

Piano Fortes.

2 Elegant *PIANO FORTES*, L. Ricket's make for sale on liberal terms, by

WILLKINGS & CO.

July 23, 1829. 83tf.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN,



HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and control of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.



General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c. arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Turb ough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 182 .

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.



THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment, he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors His Stables are large, and shall be attended with carefull, experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender &c INGOE D. SMITH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.



JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson.

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 100 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms Boit Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 3-8 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at a short notice ☞ Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER.* To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to

JAMES MARTINE.

January 28,



Saddle and Harness Making, Coach & Gig Trimming.

THE Subscribers having formed a connexion in the above business, offer their services to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally—they trust from strict attention to business, and neatness and durability of their work, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

JAMES LINDY.
JOHN HARTMAN.

79 tf.

June 10, 1830.